

BOLT AGAINST BOIES

And the Sixteen to One Free Coinage of Silver by Old-Line Sound-Money Democrats—They Believe Such a Policy, if Adopted, Would Involve the Business of the Country in General Disaster.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 11.—A bolt against Boies and free silver, which has been maturing here among the sound money democrats, was sprung yesterday. President Baldwin, of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railroad and Senator T. G. Harper, Cashier J. J. Fleming of the State bank, and several other prominent members of the democratic party in southeastern Iowa, are the originators.

It is said the pledge which is being circulated and signed on all sides really means a bolt of the entire democratic ticket. It is to be worked all over Iowa immediately, and then spread to other states. The pledge reads:

"The undersigned democrats hereby form an association to be known as the Democratic Sound Money club. We pledge ourselves that at the coming general election we will not vote for any candidate for president or member of congress who is not known to be opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 under the present conditions, and regardless of the commercial value of silver.

Such a silver policy, adopted, would reduce our currency at once to the single silver standard and involve the business of the country in general disaster. No party considerations whatever can induce us to support it."

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS

Adopt a Platform with a Gold Standard Plank in It.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—The Democratic state convention was called to order shortly after noon in Ford's opera house by Hattersley W. Talbot, chairman of the State central committee. He said only a few words before introducing Hon. Arthur P. Gorman as temporary chairman.

The senator spoke briefly. He inveighed against McKinley and his protection ideas. He urged the democrats to harmonize their differences and concluded his short address with the statement that the convention should select delegates to the national convention with a view of keeping the financial standing of the state at a high standard. This sentiment was interpreted to be in favor of the sound money men, and they applauded it, while the white metal men looked disgusted.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions reported in favor of tariff reform, as enunciated in the platform in Chicago in 1892, and endorsed President Cleveland. In relation to the financial question the report favored the gold standard and opposed the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

A minority report was offered as a substitute for the financial plank of the majority report, and was rejected. The financial plank of the platform as adopted is as follows:

"Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be paid intact in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and further, that the government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world, and we therefore resolutely oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

A DRUNKEN BRUTE

Shoots His Two Step-Daughters for Roasting to Give Beer for Him.

CHICAGO, June 11.—William Otter, of 419 McLean avenue, shot his two step-daughters last night while under the influence of liquor. Otter went home drunk and walked into a room where were sitting his two step-daughters and their mother. He asked the eldest girl, who is 17 years old, to go after a can of beer for him. This she refused to do, and the father became enraged and drawing a revolver began a promiscuous shooting. The older girl was hit in the breast and the younger one, aged seven, received a bullet in the abdomen. Mrs. Otter was not struck. Both girls were sent to the hospital, where it is said the young lady will recover, but that the little girl will probably die. The father was arrested.

UNDERBID THE BRITISHERS.

An Alabama Concern to Supply Italian Steel Makers With Pig Iron.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 11.—One of the most important deals in pig iron ever made here was closed Tuesday when the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., the most extensive producers in the south, concluded negotiations with an Italian steelmaking concern at Genoa, Italy, to supply them annually for a term of years with 50,000 tons of Alabama pig. The sale was made in competition with English iron-makers, who have heretofore been supplying the Genoa parties. The Alabama company being able to underbid the British makers.

A BIG PETITION

For the Pardon of Capt. Wiborg Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The petition for the pardon of Capt. J. H. S. Wiborg of the steamer Horca, recently convicted for his connection with a filibustering expedition to Cuba, was presented to the president. The petition was endorsed by nearly all the members of the senate and house, irrespective of party, and by newspaper men and ship owners along the Atlantic coast. The latter speak very highly of Capt. Wiborg's character.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Summary of Reports Received by the Agricultural Department Showing the Condition and Prospects of Cotton and Wheat Crops, and Incidentally, that of Other Small Grains.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The consolidated return of cotton reports to the statistical division of the department of agriculture for the month shows the state percentages of acreage as compared with last year to be as follows:

Alabama	100
Arkansas	100
California	100
Florida	100
Georgia	100
Illinois	100
Indiana	100
Iowa	100
Kansas	100
Kentucky	100
Louisiana	100
Maryland	100
Michigan	100
Minnesota	100
Missouri	100
Nebraska	100
New York	100
North Carolina	100
North Dakota	100
Ohio	100
Oklahoma	100
Oregon	100
Pennsylvania	100
South Carolina	100
South Dakota	100
Tennessee	100
Texas	100
Virginia	100
Washington	100
West Virginia	100
Wisconsin	100
Wyoming	100

The general average is 116.2, being 1.33 increase over the May statement. The average condition of the crop for June 1 was:

Alabama	94
Arkansas	94
California	94
Florida	94
Georgia	94
Illinois	94
Indiana	94
Iowa	94
Kansas	94
Kentucky	94
Louisiana	94
Maryland	94
Michigan	94
Minnesota	94
Missouri	94
Nebraska	94
New York	94
North Carolina	94
North Dakota	94
Ohio	94
Oklahoma	94
Oregon	94
Pennsylvania	94
South Carolina	94
South Dakota	94
Tennessee	94
Texas	94
Virginia	94
Washington	94
West Virginia	94
Wisconsin	94
Wyoming	94

In the Atlantic states, in spite of the dry weather in early spring, the crop is a little earlier than usual. Poor stands, on account of drought, are reported from two counties in North and South Carolina and seven counties in Georgia. But the crops are in fine condition as respects both cultivation and growth throughout this region. In Florida the crop is late and stands are poor on account of the excessive drought. In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Indian territory the crop is not very early, but stands are good and outlook promising for a full crop. In a few localities, however, there are reports of damage by worms and lice.

In Texas the conditions have been less favorable than in the Atlantic and Gulf states. The cold and damp weather at seeding time not only makes crops late, but has resulted in infesting many fields in a large area in the southwestern part of the state with all manner of insects, doing damage to the plant. A considerable improvement, however, has been made within the past month. First plantings seem to be doing much better than late ones. In many heavy producing counties the stands are good and give a close approximation to full crops.

Acreage of Wheat and Percentages of Areas Harvested.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The acreage of wheat and percentages of areas harvested last year have been obtained from a greatly enlarged list of correspondents, inquiries being addressed in particular to 15,000 of the principal millers throughout the country, to whose careful comparison of present acreage with that of previous years many corrections of the preliminary estimate of December last are due. There has been some diminution of winter area, owing to the total failure of the crop in some sections, the ground being plowed up for spring wheat or oats.

These returns reduced to acreage give for the principal winter states: California, 3,011,000; Kansas, 2,684,000; Ohio, 2,422,000; Indiana, 2,294,000; Illinois, 1,906,000; Missouri, 1,418,000; Pennsylvania, 1,239,000; Michigan, 1,202,000; total winter area, 23,794,000. Spring wheat and oats: Minnesota, 3,290,000; North Dakota, 2,340,000; South Dakota, 2,465,000; Nebraska, 1,224,000; total spring area, 11,829,000.

From Minnesota the department agent reports a much larger area than in 1895, partly owing to the plowing up of fields of winter wheat and rye, but principally to the fact that farmers increased the spring wheat area at the expense of other crops, considering it a better investment than oats, rye or corn. Since the May report the condition of winter wheat has fallen 4.8 per cent., that of June being 75.5, against 80.3 on May 1. The percentages of the principal states are:

Pennsylvania	92
Kentucky	92
Ohio	92
Michigan	92
Indiana	92
Illinois	92
Missouri	92
Nebraska	92
North Dakota	92
South Dakota	92
Minnesota	92
Wisconsin	92
Iowa	92
Kansas	92
California	92

The condition of spring wheat indicates a prosperous yield that closely approximates a full or normal crop, the average of the country being 99.9 per cent. The average for the year 1895 was 97.8. The averages for the principal spring wheat states are as follows:

Minnesota	92
Wisconsin	92
Iowa	92
Kansas	92
California	92

The percentage of the combined winter and spring wheat acreage is 101, and the condition of all wheat is 87.6.

The preliminary report places the acreage of oats at 98.9 per cent. of last year's area, and the general condition at 98.8, against 84.3 for the same date in 1895. The acreage of rye is 96.6. The acreage of barley is 99.9 per cent. of the area of 1895, and its condition stands at 98 per cent.

From Europe a prevailing lack of rain is reported, with injury to crops generally in Spain, Italy and Great Britain. Hay and pasture injury is reported in France, but wheat is especially abundant. Prospects are average in Austria-Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, and exceptionally good in Germany and Russia.

Assigned.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Nuechfeld & Haynes Piano Co. made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, \$35,000; nominal assets, \$14,000. The company was incorporated in 1895 with a capital stock of \$50,000.

REED AND MCKINLEY.

Both Indulge to Some Extent in Literary Work.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Speaker Reed has accomplished a great deal of literary work within the last few months, notwithstanding his duties in the house. One of his undertakings in this line has been the preparation of a preface to a life of Henry Clay. Both Reed and McKinley have been engaged on contributions for this work, but McKinley, who has been writing a chapter on Clay as a protectionist, has been somewhat tardy in his portion.

APPROPRIATIONS

Provided for by the Session of Congress Just Closed—Heavy Increase of the Public Debt, and Consequent Additions to the Annual Interest Charge—The Treasury as Left by the Harrison Administration—Mr. Sawyer's Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Cannon, republican, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on appropriations, submitted to the house to-day the usual statement regarding the appropriations made at the session of congress just ended. He said:

"The appropriations for the session just closed amount to \$515,759,830.49. This includes \$119,054,160 under permanent laws, of which amount \$50,000,000 is for sinking fund and \$30,000,000 for interest on the public debt, or \$3,355,014 more than was included in the statements of appropriations, and is on account of an increase of \$162,315,400 in the bonded indebtedness of the present administration up to February, 1895, the interest and sinking fund charge on account of the later bond issue of \$100,000,000 in February, 1896, amounting to \$4,400,000, not being included.

"The excess of expenditures, \$112,605,483.76, over revenues for the first two years of Mr. Cleveland's present administration, together with the excess of expenses over receipts of \$20,504,984.04 for the first 11 months of the present fiscal year, 1896, has been met out of moneys derived from the sale of bonds.

"When Mr. Harrison retired from the White House on March 4, 1893, there was a net cash balance in the treasury of \$124,125,082.88. On June 1 of this year, but for moneys derived from the sale of bonds, there existed an actual deficiency in the treasury of \$36,381,062.27."

Mr. Sawyer (dem., Tex.), the representative of the minority on the appropriation committee, also presented a statement. He said:

"If the present congress had rigidly refused authority for additional contracts, and had appropriated only to meet the immediate fiscal year's requirements, the next congress and administration would have been in a position to largely reduce appropriations and expenditures, and the administration of the government could easily have been turned to an economical method of governmental expenditure. This, however, has not been done, and the majority in congress must be held responsible for this grave dereliction in public duty."

The appropriations made by the past three congresses and at the present session follows: Fifty-first congress, both sessions \$1,035,080,109; fifty-second, both sessions, \$1,027,104,547; fifty-third, three sessions, \$893,232,305; fifty-fourth, first session \$515,759,830.

SKELETONS EIGHT FEET HIGH

Important Discovery in a Mound Near Springfield, O.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 12.—Some boys, while playing on Barrett's mound, in the village of Spring Valley, southwest of here, discovered a number of human bones that had been unearthed by the upheaval of a tree during a wind-storm. Excavations were made, and four bodies were found resting in the ground where the tree had stood. All had been buried with the heads to the east, indicating reverence for the sun, and one of them was found in a reclining position. One had been covered by mussel shells, but on being exposed to the air the shells crumbled to dust.

The skeletons indicate a race of people close to eight feet in height, and from relics and other indications were apparently warriors, and belonged to some prehistoric race. The skeletons were viewed by an immense throng of people. When an attempt was made to move them they fell to pieces. Further excavations will be made.

ALONG THE DRAINAGE CANAL

Journal of the International Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health.

CHICAGO, June 12.—After a brief morning session spent in discussing the problem of filtration of a city's polluted water supply, the international conference of state and provincial boards of health became the guests of the drainage trustees.

The doctors were taken on a special train along the great channel, stopping at all important points. The engineering achievements were explained by Chief Engineer Randolph of the board, and at Willow Springs, where the party took luncheon, President Eckhardt delivered a comprehensive address on the drainage and commercial waterway projects involved in the channel, which had cost at present \$21,250,000, the estimated total expenditure being \$28,000,000.

A LIVELY DEBATE

Of the Resolution to Eliminate the Social Features from Future Conventions.

CHICAGO, June 12.—At the morning session of the National Local Freight Agents' convention yesterday, there was a lively debate of the Kansas City association's resolution to eliminate the social features from future conventions. The delegates from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Louisville and New York, vigorously opposed the idea of depriving the members of their only annual outing, and the majority went so far as to order all mention of the subject omitted from the records. The afternoon and evening were spent by the delegates and their ladies in sight-seeing.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

Enters Into the Deliberations of the American Association of Nurserymen.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The tariff question entered into the deliberations of the American Association of Nurserymen at their second day's session yesterday, and the political feeling engendered lifted the proceedings above the technical. A majority of the nurserymen present are high protective tariff advocates, and the free trade movement brought up the question aggressively when the depression in the nursery business was being discussed.

THE UNION LEAGUE

Of the Greatest Republican City of the Country to the Republican Convention Suggests Doctrines and Principles that Should be Embodied in the Platform and Carried Out by the Party if Successful at the Polls.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The Union league, through a committee appointed for the purpose, yesterday afternoon adopted the following address:

To the National Convention of the Republican Party:

The Union league of Philadelphia, the representative republican organization of the greatest republican city of the country, respectfully submits for your consideration that the present hindrances to the prosperity of the country are:

First—Uncertainty as to the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value.

Second—That deficiency of government revenues which has compelled an increase of the national debt in order to defray the necessary expenses of the administration.

Third—The departure of the Wilson bill from that policy of protection to American labor to which this country owes that unparalleled prosperity which it enjoyed during the years previous to 1894.

Considerations of public interest and political expediency dictate the adoption of a platform which shall declare with absolute clearness that the republican party adheres to the policy of protection and reciprocity; demands the enactment of laws which will give to the government an adequate revenue; opposes the free coinage of silver, and insists upon the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value. Nothing short of these explicit and positive declarations will assure the people that the republican party, when again entrusted with the responsibility of administration, will resist any debasement of the standard of value; will protect the wages of American labor, and will restore national and individual prosperity.

[Signed.] JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of Committee. E. A. HANCOCK, Secretary.

ALLISON MAY STEP ASIDE

If John H. Gear is Given a Show for Second Place.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 12.—A story is told upon apparently trustworthy authority that the Iowa delegation to St. Louis will follow the lead of Manley in admitting the nomination of McKinley on the first ballot, and go further than the Maine leaders and not allow Allison's name to be presented to the convention. In this case it is said efforts will be made to secure the nomination for the vice-presidency for John H. Gear. Ten days ago the Iowa delegation had about concluded to advise Allison to withdraw from the race, but friends of Allison in Washington objected. Now the story goes that Allison realizes that McKinley is bound to win and desires to help the republicans of Iowa out by permitting them to climb into the band wagon without delay. The withdrawal of Allison is said to be assured if the prospects for Gear's nomination brighten.

A SPECIMEN PLANK

That Has Been Cut and Fitted to Insert in the Platform.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Following is a specimen financial plank that will be, at the proper time, offered for insertion in the republican platform:

"We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth, and we are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our present monetary standard. We favor the reasonable use of silver as currency, but such use should be to the extent only and under such well-defined regulations that its parity with gold as currency can be easily and efficiently maintained. As consistent bimetalists, we are opposed to the independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, as a measure fraught with certain disaster to all commercial interests, destructive to the interests of the wage-earner, and in the absence of international agreement sure to lead to silver monometallism."

A DISA GREEABLE SURPRISE

Mr. Reed's Friends Cannot Understand Why Manley Flunked.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 12.—Hon. C. E. Littlefield, chairman of the Maine delegation, when asked yesterday for his views of the situation, with reference to Mr. Manley's statement that McKinley would be nominated, expressed himself as very disagreeably surprised at the position taken by Mr. Manley. He thought it an extraordinary thing for him to do, and said that it placed the delegates that were still loyal to Mr. Reed in a most uncomfortable and embarrassing position. The tendency of Mr. Manley's statement would be to discourage Mr. Reed's friends and destroy any chance he might have for success. He could see no occasion or excuse for such a statement by him at this time, unless its purpose was to aid Mr. McKinley, and Mr. Manley was not understood to be devoting his time of late to that purpose.

The Dedication of the Great Auditorium at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The Republican convention auditorium was appropriately dedicated Wednesday night by an assemblage of several thousand people, who listened to good music and eloquent oratory. The speakers were Capt. Frank Gaiennie, chairman of the dedicatory committee; Sam M. Kennard, president of the Business Men's league; Gov. Stone of Missouri; Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis, and ex-Gov. Stannard, and a great deal of enthusiastic was evoked by some of the patriotic utterances of the speakers.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers—The Membership and Scope of Work of the Association—Seeking Federal Aid and Studying Foreign Methods.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers met at the Auditorium annex yesterday. There were present: Theo C. Search, of Philadelphia, president; E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati, secretary; Warner Miller, New York; C. C. Mitchell, Chattanooga; John B. Howarth, Detroit; Charles E. Lock, New York; Edward H. Sanborn, Philadelphia; Franklin Fish, South Bend; Thomas P. Egan, Cincinnati; John B. Kirk, Chicago, and Robert Laidlow, treasurer.

In calling the meeting to order President Search said:

"The work of the last four months has greatly broadened the membership, and nearly every manufacturing industry of importance now has representation in the association. Suspicions of political purposes have done great injury to the association. Our business motives and business methods have impressed themselves on the business men, and it is now pretty generally understood that the association is essentially and wholly a business affair."

The president said he regarded the bureau of publicity recently established in Philadelphia under the direction of Edward H. Sanborn, one of the most important acts of the executive committee. Much good had also been accomplished at Washington in consular reforms. The senate committee on commerce had in charge the plan of the association to create a federal department of commerce, and an influential committee of eastern men had its promotion in their permanent keeping.

The president reported that the committee had sent a committee of manufacturers to Mexico and Robert P. Porter who had recently returned from a tour of Japan in the association's interests, would soon have his report ready for publication.

The report of the Mexico committee would also soon be ready. A representative had been sent to Denmark to study the commercial conditions there.

The establishment of commercial agencies in foreign countries was recommended and the president announced a committee of six to attend to the matter.

July 1 30 prominent manufacturers in nearly every department of trade will leave in a body for South America. The association has obtained concessions from several of the republics there for permanent warehousing and exhibition of American manufactures.

The president reported valuable work on behalf of reciprocity and the restoration of commercial treaties, which were in charge of a special committee.

CAPITAL COMMENT

On the Report that Gen. Lee Will Not be Permitted to Visit American Prisoners in Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A Herald special from Washington says:

State department officials are slow to believe the report that Capt. Gen. Weyler has any intention of preventing Consul-General Lee from visiting American prisoners in Cuba. Any action by the captain-general having this in view would call forth a strong protest to the Spanish government.

The right of representatives of this government to visit Americans in prison has never been questioned, and the administration would not permit infringement of it, especially in Cuba. The frequent capture of Americans and their imprisonment there especially require the services of consular officers, and the necessity of the latter talking with their countrymen. The authorities say that if any Americans are in confinement in Morocco, or any other place, held by the Spanish troops, Consul-General Lee has the right to visit them, and Spain will not be permitted to controvert it.

A PLAUSIBLE SCHEME

For the Introduction of American Goods into Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—E. H. Plummer, United States consul at Maracaibo, reports to the state department that the government of Venezuela has made contracts with Wm. Harper, representing the Philadelphia museums and American Manufacturing association, for the establishment of a permanent exhibition of American goods in Caracas, with their own building and other permanent exhibitions in Valencia, Ciudad Bolivar and Maracaibo. The purpose of the exhibition is to give the Venezuelans an opportunity to formally inspect and compare our goods with those of the old world. Mr. Plummer says that Germany, England and France overrun South America with commercial traveling agents, mostly energetic young men, well versed in the Spanish language and the customs of South American people. A commercial traveler for an American house is seldom seen. Mr. Plummer thinks the permanent exhibitions will help American trade without the great expense attending sending agents to South America.

Pillaged and Burned by Turks.

CANEA, Crete, June 13.—Reports have been received here that the Turks have pillaged and burned 20 hamlets in the interior of the island.

RHODES WOULDN'T SIGN,

So Banishment was Added to His Fine of \$25,000.

PREFETTORIA, June 13.—The fines of \$25,000 each, which were imposed upon Reformers Phillips, Farrar, Rhodes and Hammond, have been paid, and Phillips, Farrar and Hammond signed a document pledging themselves to abstain from interference in Transvaal politics, after which their banishment was cancelled. Col. Rhodes refused to sign the agreement to abstain from interference in politics and was banished for life.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

Czar Nicholas II. expects a possible seizure some time next fall, says the London Court Journal.

The angel, Gabriel, through Mile. Couedon, has sued a Paris newspaper for libel, asking for \$5,000 damages.

Prince Henry of Prussia, the emperor's brother, has bought Montarlier, one of the largest estates in Lorraine. A hundred original sketches by Forain, the caricaturist, were sold for \$5,000 at auction in Paris recently.

Elephants in Africa are becoming so scarce that it is proposed to establish protected reservations for them on territory under British protection, like Somaliland.

Pupils in the German gymnasia and Real schulen are steadily decreasing in number, preferring to go to the schools where English and French are substituted for Latin.

Queen Margherita of Italy's mother, the dowager duchess of Genoa, was taken with smallpox during a recent visit to the quinal, and was nursed by her daughter.

One of the most painful episodes of the Paris commune, the shooting of Mgr. Darboy, archbishop of Paris, and his fellow hostages, was commemorated on May 24, the 25th anniversary, by requiem masses in the Paris churches.

On the Malabar coast in southwestern India there are 200,000 Catholics, who came originally from Chaldea and are Nestorians. They have hitherto had Latin bishops, but the propaganda has decided that they shall have two bishops of their own rite.

WEATHER SIGNS.

When the finger nails are dry and brittle the indication is for fair weather; when they are tough and pliable and can easily be cut without breaking, rainy weather is probable within the next few days.

Carpets drawn very tight when laid upon the floor furnish a tolerable barometer. When a storm is about to break the threads contract with such force as sometimes to tear the fabric or draw out the tacks.

The new moon falling between eight and ten a. m. in the summer time means a change of weather. If it has been rainy it will become fair; if fair weather has been the rule, there will probably be a change to rain.

When the new moon comes between eight and ten p. m. the indication is in summer time for rain, if the wind is from the south or southwest; in the winter, rain or snow, if the wind is from the direction indicated.

In summer time if the new moon falls between six and eight p. m., fair weather will probably ensue; in the winter time the weather will be fair and frosty, provided the wind is from the north or northeast.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The tone of a piano is best when the instrument is not near a wall.

A red-hot iron will soften old putty so that it can be readily removed.

A street-sprinkling cart in Athol, Me., throws a stream 60 feet in width.

About 550 pounds of mint are required to produce a pound of oil of peppermint.

The English are fond of American apples. They eat 95,000 tons of them every year.

Rats are fond of sunflower seeds. A trap baited with these seeds seldom fails to catch the rodents.

Grand Excursion to Buffalo July 5th and 6th.

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made rate of one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00, association membership fee. Send stamp for "Notes for Teachers," containing valuable information relative to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and 10 cents for a "Summer Note Book" fully descriptive and profusely illustrated of the Summer Resorts of the North and East. City Ticket Office 119 Adams Street. O. W. ROGERS, Gen'l Pass &